

CROWDED HOUSE SEES CHANTICLER

Rostand's Masterpiece Proves
Enormous Success.

HAS A BRILLIANT PREMIERE

Paris Delighted by Coquelin and His Company—Story of the Play That Has Been Awaited so Long—The Chanticleer Dominates the Production—Coquelin Delivers Prologue.

Paris, Feb. 6.—Rostand's masterpiece, the "Chanticleer," was produced to-night with enormous success at the Porte St. Martin Theater. The house was crowded to the very doors. It was the most brilliant premiere that Paris has even seen. The women were dressed as for a ball, in gorgeous costumes. They wore elaborate coiffures and superb jewels. Every one was in a perfect fever of excitement when the knock sounded for the curtain to rise.

As it was about to lift Coquelin rushed out from behind the scenes in a dress suit, and ordering that the curtain remain lowered, he delivered a prologue which was delightfully witty.

The audience was filled with good humor, and when the curtain rose everyone was prepared to enjoy the performance. The first scene, in a farm yard, was a masterpiece of scenic art. Wagons, flowers, cats, a bird cage, and a henhouse were of such gigantic size that all the fowls represented looked to be of only normal size, while their costumes were so exquisitely made that they appeared natural and not grotesque. Their beaks were on their foreheads and their voices were not interfered with.

Enters an Imposing Figure.
There were white hens, gray hens, and a number of pigeons and little chickens, all moving about and gossiping, while a cat and a dog looked on. The chanticleer was the main subject of conversation, but at his appearance all, even the garrulous blackbird, were reduced to silence, for the cock is an imposing figure, dominating everything.

His friend, the dog, tries to warn him against his enemies, but Chanticleer refuses to listen to him. He considers himself all-powerful. Does he not make the sun rise every day, and, in a burst of enthusiasm, he recites a hymn to the sun, exulting on its glories and his love of it. The house received it with uproarious applause.

A shot is heard, and a pheasant falls to the ground. The cock and dog save her from the hounds. Chanticleer disapproves of her, she is so unlike his gentle, compliant hen. She rejoices in her freedom and mocks his dignity.

Night falls, and Chanticleer sees all the inmates of the barnyard safe at rest before he retires.
Night Birds Conspire.
The second scene, a forest glade at midnight, is also very beautiful. The night birds, gathered in conclave, conspire against Chanticleer. Their ode to night is another one of the gems of the piece. At the first sign of the approach of dawn they fly away, and Chanticleer and Pheasant, after having a trust, Chanticleer bids Pheasant wait with him until daylight and see his wondrous work. She does so. He crows as the sun rises, and she, subjugated, nestles close to him.

His share in the third act is in a garden. It is the "at-home" day of Guineahen. A blackbird acts as butler, announcing the guest honorably. All the fighting cocks have been summoned to gather here to kill Chanticleer, who comes, knowing their plans. They try to provoke him. One attacks him, but only wounds himself, and Chanticleer triumphs. This act savored so strongly of pantomime that it was impossible to take it seriously, although it contained many fine lines.

The fourth act is in the depth of a forest. The moonlight shines on giant toadstools and huge vines of morning glories. Rabbits peep from their holes, frogs jump from a nest by pool, and nightingales chant to the stars. Chanticleer and Pheasant enter together. She is now jealous of the cock's love for the sun and reproaches him bitterly. Then, as she realizes that it is almost dawn, she determines to revenge herself.

Forgets to Announce the Time.
She tries to divert Chanticleer, reminding him of their former happiness, and declaring her great love. He listens, forgets, and the sun rises without his help. Then she taunts him. Crushed and humbled, he turns to hide away, but the dog, entering to see why he has not crowed, bids him act as if he had done so, and return to the barnyard, crowing loudly.

The cock leaves the wood and the pheasant, left alone, is about to fly away, when a gigantic net enfolds her in its meshes. In vain she struggles. Her days of freedom are over, but in the distance she hears Chanticleer crowing triumphantly as the curtain falls.

Disregarding any subtle philosophical meaning, the audience took the play as a fantasy pure and simple, and as such enjoyed it to the utmost, shouting "Vive Rostand!" "Bravo Coquelin!" "Bravo, Guintray!" etc., at the end of the play. Outside a tremendous crowd waited to hear the verdict. "Was it good?" they asked those coming out, and anxiously awaited the reply, which was always in the affirmative.

Among the distinguished audience were Alfred Capus, Jean Richepin, Paul Adam, Rejane, and Baron Rothschild. Mme. Rostand and her two sons were in the box. They were apparently delighted by the enthusiasm. Behind the scenes after the first act there was a wild scene of joy. Rostand was almost in tears as the company congratulated him. Every one had feared a failure, which, indeed, at times threatened to come very near, owing to lack of action.

DEMAND BANKING DATA.
Resolution Introduced in Legislature of Oklahoma.
Guthrie, Okla., Feb. 6.—A resolution will be introduced in the Oklahoma legislature to-morrow, commanding the State banking board to immediately inform the House of Representatives whether there is any money in the bank guarantee fund, if so, where it is deposited, or invested.

Recently the allegation was published that there is no money in the guarantee fund.

It is understood that a resolution will also be introduced in the House declaring it the sense of that body, that Attorney General West conduct the investigation of the charges against Gov. Haskell recently filed.

WEARY PEOPLE.

She was tired of washing dishes, and she breathed her fervent wishes, that she had a shining motor and some diamonds and a yacht; she was tired of seeing neighbors who, immune from sordid labors, seemed to live a round of pleasure, seemed to have no other thought. He was tired of selling trousers in the rag store, while carousers scooted past in lightning wagons, burning money as they went; he was, O, so tired of slaving! Tired of rustling and of saving, tired of dreaming he had millions, just to wake without a cent! And a million more are weary of the treadmill life so dreary, and they wring their hands and murmur as the rich go scooting by; and they say the world's injustice soon or late is sure to bust us, for it's wrong that some eat cabbage while their neighbors live on pie. In a slick and sly and stealthy way I've interviewed the wealthy, and they never seemed so happy they had joy to give away; they were badgered, they were hurried, they were bored and grieved and worried, and I do not know a Croesus who's not prematurely gray. If the rich dame had her wishes, you might see her washing dishes in a cunning little cottage with a figtree near the door; if her husband had the chances, he'd be selling vests and pants in the cut-price rags department of the Gold Brick Clothing Store.

WALT MASON.

(Copyright, 1910, by George Matthew Adams.)

INCORPORATION BILL MOST RADICAL IN YEARS

Taft's Measure to Provide Safe Method for National Recognition of Trusts Will Be Presented to Congress To-day.

Unless there is some unlooked-for derangement of the legislative schedule, Congress to-day will receive the most radical bill which it has received—and which had any prospect of becoming a law—in the last fifty years, according to experts who are familiar with the course of law-making.

The Taft Federal incorporation bill, which the administration believes will provide a safe method for national recognition of large combinations and which will, at the same time, give control of such combinations to the government, will be presented by Senator Clarke, of Wyoming, and Representative Parker, of New Jersey, chairman of the Judiciary committee of the Senate and House.

Idea an Old One.
Although the idea of national incorporation is, perhaps, as old as the United States, and has been discussed for the last ten years, it did not become a concrete proposition until the last few months.

Since November 1 the Attorney General and many of his advisers have been interested in this bill. The completed draft represents, the administration believes, the best plan which can be brought forward.

A few weeks ago the President did not expect to see the incorporation bill become a law at the present session. This expectation was based upon the belief that in matters so important to the whole nation Congress would be unwilling to act conclusively without prolonged consideration.

Since the proposition, however, has been made the subject of discussion among public men, the attitude of the administration has changed, and it is now believed the bill may go far along the road toward passage this year, if it does not actually become a law.

Big Cases Pending.
While it has been said the Supreme Court will not decide the Standard Oil case until October, it is believed the decision most probably will be against the corporations. If the decisions do favor the government, it has been pointed out there is not one big combination of capital which does not face dissolution.

Unless there is legislation along the line proposed in this bill, the great business concerns of the nation are therefore in danger. Within the last few days George W. Perkins, Frank Vanderlip, and J. J. Hill have endorsed the Taft plan. The administration does not believe that because there is a combination of capital there is combination of evil, and, for the sake of business, it would like to see Congress pass this bill.

On the other hand, administration advisers point out that Federal incorporation does not tend to grant immunity to offending concerns or to permit the creation of monopolies or stock watering with its consequent evils. Under the proposed plan, corporations will be restrained and subjected to regulation, which, it would appear, is to be more drastic than that under which the railroads now do business.

One principal objection to Federal incorporation, which so far has not been met, is there is no provision for the control by any State of a corporation which has a national charter. As the bill is drawn, the control of all corporations which take out charters is vested in the United States, and there does not seem to be any method by which a State could interfere with its operation, although it violated State laws.

No Banking Powers.

It is provided in the bill that no corporation organized in compliance with the proposed act shall have banking powers. Under its terms the office of the commissioner of corporations would become one of the most important in the

government service, for it gives this official the final say as to what concerns shall receive charters. He is to pass upon reports corporations are required to make, must give his permission for the issuance of additional stock, or for the purchase of property; in fact, must exercise wide discretionary power.

Corporations shall have the right to apply to the Federal courts for injunctions to restrain the commissioner of corporations from the appointment of receivers, and, upon proof of sound financial condition, any receiver so appointed, or the commissioner, shall be enjoined from further interference.

Proceedings under the Sherman act may be contested as they are by corporations as they now exist, and the bankruptcy proceedings would be similar to those in vogue at present. Provision is made for the formation of corporations to take over the property and business of an existing corporation, State or national, pursuant to any plan of reorganization approved by the directors and by the holders of not less than two-thirds of each class of capital stock.

The bill provides that five or more persons may form a corporation. Provisions are made for the increase or decrease of the capital stock and for other amendments to the articles of association by the vote of the holders of two-thirds of each class of stock.

Would End Mine Disasters.
Visiting Delegate Urges Enactment of Pending Bill for Bureau.

"The slaughter in our coal mines seems to grow in horror with each day," said J. P. Callbreath, secretary of the American Mining Congress, who is in Washington furthering the interests of the bureau of mines bill.

"We haven't had time to get over the shock of the Cherry Mine holocaust, with its 300 dead, until we are startled with an explosion in Colorado with seventy-five dead, and an explosion two days later in Kentucky with thirty-four dead."

"If the United States had the same regard for the safety of its workmen as European countries, 15,000 out of the 20,000 killed in the coal mines of this country in the last ten years would be living to-day. The bill for a bureau of mines passed the House, with an almost unanimous vote. It cannot pass the Senate too soon. This bill offers the only remedy—an investigation of the causes of these disasters."

CHINESE CREW MUTINIES.

British Steamer Reaches Port After Trying Experiences.

San Francisco, Feb. 6.—Hove to for eight days in a hurricane off the coast of Japan, the British steamer Ashtabula, Capt. Harding, under charter to the Standard Oil Company and laden with a cargo of 7,000 tons of benzene, weathered the storm, and Capt. Harding and his officers had to deal with a terrified Chinese crew in addition to elements.

With only enough coal left to enable her to steam about four miles, the Ashtabula reached port to-day, being out forty-two days from Singapore.

Fairbanks Praises Catholics.

Rome, Feb. 6.—One hundred and fifty students attended the dinner given to-day at the American College in honor of former Vice President Fairbanks. In the course of a speech Mr. Fairbanks said there was no greater influence for good and for civilization than the Roman Catholic church. He praised the patriotism of the Catholics in the United States.

Dies in Dentist's Chair.

Boston, Feb. 6.—Walter L. Woodhouse, of Whitingsville, died of heart disease while under the influence of gas in a Back Bay dentist's chair to-day. Mr. Woodhouse had fourteen teeth extracted. He was fifty years old, and served in the British army during the Zulu and Boer wars.

Y. M. C. A. Club to Elect.

Officers will be elected at a meeting of the Twenty-four-hour-a-day Club to-night at the Y. M. C. A. building. Other business will also be transacted. J. H. Warner, of Brazil, will be the honor guest.

Will Hold Midnight Parade.

Resolutions urging every negro in the District to live as Christ would for the next sixty days were adopted at the Cosmopolitan Temple Baptist Church. The revival meetings will end with a great street parade on March 3.

Population in Death Sleep.

London, Feb. 6.—The vicar apostolic of the Upper Congo states in his annual report that half the population of Bruges and St. Donat has been carried off by sleeping sickness. It is feared that the whole nation will perish. A similar state of affairs prevails at M'Pala.

PROBE WILL BE WIDE

Taft and Aldrich Behind Inquiry Into High Prices.

QUICK RETURNS DEMANDED

When Congress Reconvenes Next December Information Must Be Ready—Discoveries Important to National Life May Result from Investigation—Action in Senate.

President Taft and Senator Aldrich are planning an investigation of economic conditions as affecting prices which will reach out and overshadow anything of the kind ever attempted in the United States.

Behind it they will put a directing force which will make a new record in official investigations.

Quick returns, based upon a scientifically practical inquiry, will be demanded. It will not be a long tenure commission of plump salaries and little labor. There will be a snappy, vigorous examination by experts, with a view to remedial legislation. It will be intensely practical.

Want Report Next Year.

When Congress convenes next December the men who conduct the inquiry will be expected to have at hand information of a broad general character, and a plan to blot out anything which is undesirable.

If it be found that conditions which are now harassing every salaried man are basic and demand partial reconstruction, that duty will not be avoided.

Statesmanlike study of the conditions which are behind the demand for an investigation of prices has doubled its breadth. Where an examination into prices alone was contemplated, the inquiry now looks to production and division of occupation. Where production was aimed at, the closer and more microscopic view leads beyond to fields of investigation not contemplated.

Out of the division of opinion which arose in the Senate as to any investigation at all, and the breadth of such inquiry as should be made, there has grown a realization of the problems which hide behind the first step of reaching price causes.

Deeper hold has been taken of the problem than the possibility that a combination of bakers has added a penny to the cost of the loaf or reduced its weight.

Probe Will Be Wide.

Neither of the resolutions which have been offered in the Senate is likely to be found adequate in their present form for the inquiry which is desired. One which was offered by Senator Lodge has been reported favorably by the Committee on Finance. Having been reintroduced, the Elkins resolution is also in the hands of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, which is estimating the cost of the inquiry which is covered by the Lodge resolution. Some combination of the two is probable.

It was expected action would be taken in the Senate to-day, but last night it was thought improbable. Owing to the postponing of the work which will be delegated to the commission, more time is necessary for the bringing into concrete form of a resolution of authorization.

It will probably be ready to-morrow. Both resolutions provide for the appointment of a committee of five Senators. This is likely to be enlarged, although much of the work to be done is possible of delegation to the Bureau of Labor and other branches of the government department.

Discoveries important to national life may result from the inquiry. If, as Secretary Wilson contends, the farms have been deserted to increase the population of the cities, there will be presented the problem of recolonization. Should the commission determine that we have overspecialized and that we have developed too rapidly for our natural growth in manufacturing, then this must be sacrificed to the nurture of neglected occupations.

It is a problem which reaches out to the development of desert lands through irrigation, to the abandoned New England farms, makes its way into the factory and the professions, and leaves no system of wealth-getting untouched.

Will Lead to Vegetable Diet, Says Prof. Fisher

New Haven, Feb. 6.—Prof. Irving Fisher, who told his class in Yale the past week that the chief cause for the present rise in prices was the increase in gold, is out to-day with another statement. He says:

"One of the curious incidents of the situation is the meat boycott, especially as meat, though the most expensive and, perhaps, one of the least wholesome parts of our diet, has not risen as far as other prices. The temporary giving without meat will, of course, effect no permanent drop in prices."

"But it will not be surprising if those who now find it so hard to give meat up, should conclude, as have so many people already, that abstinence from it leaves them better off—at any rate, that they are better off without as much meat as Americans ordinarily use. In other words, an incidental consequence of the rise in prices may be a permanent reduction in the quantity of meat consumed."

The statistics of the Department of Agriculture do, in fact, show that there has been a falling off in the consumption of meat for years. Dr. Wiley is quoted as saying this will result in making "molluscoides" of us. But no such danger seems likely. It is true a sudden or complete abstinence is often hurtful. But a reduction in its use and a substitution of cheese, nuts, peas, and beans, milk, and eggs, if they can be afforded, have been found greatly to improve health, as well as decrease the cost of living."

EVIDENCE AGAINST PACKERS

IS FOUND IN NEW YORK

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Witnesses summoned by the Federal grand jury in the investigation of the Eastern operations of the Chicago packers will appear here to-day to-morrow. Frederick Joseph, president of the New York Butchers' Association, will be the principal witness. He and three others will tell of the sale of Chicago beef there.

Later on representatives of the New York banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company will be called to tell of the \$15,000,000 loan made by the Chicago packers, now under investigation, for the organization of the National Packing Company.

Evidence tending to show that there

Bell Progress

Telephones in service
on December 31st of
the past ten years

WASHINGTON

1900	—	3707
1901	—	5940
1902	—	8139
1903	—	10907
1904	—	14395
1905	—	20268
1906	—	26452
1907	—	30701
1908	—	33251
1909	—	36967

One Bell Telephone to every nine
people in the City of Washington



The Chesapeake and Potomac
Telephone Company

722 Twelfth Street, N. W.

LOCOMOTOR-ATAXIA

Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Neurasthenia, Paralysis, Ailments of the Stomach, Spine, Nerves, Bowels, Urinary and Digestive Organs CAN BE CURED BY ENFORCED (restoring the) CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

All your maladies can be healed. Circulars at office or sent to any address. REFERENCES AND CONSULTATION AT OFFICE FREE.

Prof. H. N. D. PARKER,
1022 9th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

"ROBERT BURNS."

Col. John A. Joyce Writes of Scottish Poet in Latest Book.

Col. John A. Joyce's latest book, "Robert Burns," has just come from the press of the Regan Printing House, of Chicago. The colonel's own explanation of his present work is better suited to tell his tale than would be any words of ours on the subject. In his preface he says:

The poetic life of Robert Burns was as boundless and brilliant as the stars, and the sorrow and disappointment that filled his earthly career find a forgiving sympathy in the hearts of mankind. This contribution to literature is a rambling, truthful, eloquent lecture upon the salient points in the personal and poetic life of Burns.

The colonel's many friends in these parts will be glad to see this latest product of his facile pen.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY IN VERSE.

Bavarian Princess Put Her Own Story into a Poem.

There has just been issued by a Munich publisher a book of verses which has proved the sensation of the German season. It is really the anonymous autobiography of a princess, and is entitled "Poems of One Who Died Young," says the New York World.

In it the princess describes her birth and her unhappy attachment to a prince of the royal house whose physical infirmities prevented her marrying him. Finally, she gives a description of her own funeral services in a vast cathedral, telling that she is buried in the wedding dress she never used.

The mention of a troop of heavy dragons gives color to the belief that the princess belonged to the nobility of Bavaria, in which state alone heavy dragons are to be found. She describes with great detail how her beloved came to her while she was at an Alpine-like lake, which is generally believed must be the Bavarian lake resort of Hohenschangau. Then she tells with much pathos how the lovers were obliged to part.

She relates how the imperious demands of her family compelled her to marry another. After the birth of her child the heroine gradually sinks into her grave. The end comes to her while she is visiting on the Riviera.

The problem of identity is at present unsolved.

Truth "Sassier" Than Fiction.

From Everybody's Magazine.
Most Southerners are gallant. An exception is the Georgian who gave his son this advice:

"My boy, never run after a woman or a street car—there will be another one along in a minute or two."

VICTOR HUGO'S EXILE HOME.

Hautville House Remains in Original State.

From the Sunday School Chronicle.
Hautville House, in St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Victor Hugo's home while in exile, remains exactly as he left it. It is held by his descendants. Victor Hugo's character is written on the walls and ceilings of every room in the house. Each is distinctive and filled with priceless pictures, tapestries, and furniture.

The dining-room is "papered" with Dutch delft ware, and in a recess is a salt cellar made by a pupil of Michael Angelo valued at \$3,000. The study is a bare and inconvenient room. It commands magnificent views of Sark, Herm, Jethou, Castle Cornet, and the harbor, and leads into a small room used by the novelist as a rest and sleeping chamber, lined with volumes bearing the marks of his own use.

Not the least interesting of the features are the correspondents written out, the mottoes and aphorisms printed up in unexpected places. "Life is an exile" is inscribed on the door of the dining-room; on the bed prepared for Garibaldi (which was never occupied) one may read: "Nox mors, lux;" in the oak gallery are three chairs inscribed "Pater," "Mater," "Filius," and underneath "Filius" is written "Amatus Amat."

In the red drawing-room and other splendid apartments are tables that belonged to Charles II, a bedstead of Francis I, and a fire screen worked by Mme. Pompadour, a white and gold desert service once the property of Louis Philippe.

A Star that Winks.

From Harper's Weekly.
There is in the constellation Pegasus a little variable star that may reasonably be said to wink. Two or three times in the course of a single night this curious star can be seen to fade and then to brighten like a signal light. For about two hours and three-quarters it becomes fainter and fainter, then comes a change and at the end of two hours and three-quarters more it is as bright as at the beginning. Unfortunately it can only be seen with a telescope. Yet it ranks as a sun.

Largest Morning Circulation.

Sherry Port

Muscatel

Angelica

4 Large Bottles, \$1.

TO-KALON WINE CO.,

614 14th St. N. W. Phone M. 998.

USE
Omega Oil
FOR
Neuralgia
One or two
applications
will stop the pain
TRIAL BOTTLE 10¢